

THE Gleichen Call

Year VII., No. 30

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Irrigation Congress Delegates Visit Bassano Dam

Something of a revelation was the big irrigation dam at Bassano to the 250 delegates to the international irrigation congress who made the journey of inspection to that flourishing center Friday, according to remarks made during the visit at the dam.

No fewer than six large passenger cars were required to hold the visitors, who set out promptly at 9 o'clock Friday morning from the C. P. R. station. The trip to Bassano over the snowy prairie was uneventful. Shortly before noon the army of visitors stepped off the platform and conducted by J. S. Dennis and his assistants, partook of an informal repast.

The report having been adopted and Mrs. Jowett accorded a vote of thanks, a membership roll was opened, sixteen full members and nine associate members secured at once.

Messrs. Gordon, Jowett and Maclean were then appointed a nomination committee for the purpose of nominating the officers required to carry on the work. Unfortunately, however, it was found that an insufficient number of full members had been secured, associate members not being eligible for office, and with the exception of the election of Mr. Maclean to the office of secretary-treasurer it was decided to defer the election of the officers till a fuller membership can be secured.

In order that the work of the society may attain to its fullest scope it is desirable that every lady in town should be full member, and the men should see that the funds should be provided for the purchase of such material as the ladies require for the carrying on of the good work.

Every one should by this time be familiar with the aims and objects of the Red Cross Society, and in view of the extremely serious nature of the war upon which we are engaged, and the tremendous number of sick and wounded an enormous amount of hospital necessities will be required for some time to come. It is incumbent upon us that we should be prepared to make personal sacrifices in order to provide these necessities.

The dam was an imposing sight. Erected at a narrow point in a bend of the rapidly flowing Bow, the 700 foot concrete structure, with the blue water lapping smoothly against the gates, impressed one with its strength and symmetry. To the left ran the deep excavation of the canal, and to the right raged in fury the foam from the waters of the Bow after their drop from the spillway.

A stop of about an hour was made at the dam. The visitors thronged the long concrete wall and pried about the deep subterranean cellars wherein lay, as if concealed from a foe, the giant machinery that moves upward or downward the massive steel gates at the touch of a finger. Photographers, amateur and professional, thronged every point of vantage, and the click of the shutters at times almost drowned the roar of the river.

The delegates were visibly impressed. "It's a wonderous piece of work," said J. B. Case, the newly elected president of the congress. "It shows how the genius of man has developed within the last few decades. It means the turning to human use of thousands of acres that would otherwise be useless." His honor, the lieutenant-governor also examined the great structure with interested attention, while H. B. Muckstone, assistant chief engineer of the project, explained the points of the scheme to the delegates who thronged around him.

Making the return journey without incident, the party arrived back at Bassano at about 3 o'clock, where a photograph of the entire expedition was taken on the station platform, and to the tune of "Tipperary" the visitors dispersed into the cars for the homeward journey.—News-Telegram.

FIRE BRIGADE MEETING

The Gleichen Fire Brigade will hold a meeting in the town hall on Friday, October 16th, at 8 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

T. Woodland, Secy.

RED CROSS MEETING

A fairly well attended meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the Griesbach Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. E. Cox Clark was elected chairman, pro tem, and after a few introductory remarks he called upon Mrs. J. W. Jowett to report upon the Calgary organization meeting which she attended as a delegate. Mrs. Jowett then explained what was required in the matter of organization, and the nature of the work expected from the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

The report having been adopted and Mrs. Jowett accorded a vote of thanks, a membership roll was opened, sixteen full members and nine associate members secured at once.

Great quantities of ham and salmon sandwiches being devoured, a number of democrats and lumber wagons were prepared, and the party began its two-and-a-half-mile journey to the site of the big dam.

The roads were muddy, but the day was fine, the Alberta sun being out in full strength. Gophers deported themselves merrily over the rapidly melting snow, while, away in the distance, the outlines of a derick, boring for gas, could be distinctly seen.

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Shamrock School Report

The following is a list of the Shamrock School pupils and their standing in their respective classes for the month of September:

Grade VII—Richard Bishop, 90

Grade VI—Burnice Sammons, 95

Grade IV—Wesley Hayes, 97

Virginia Hayes, 96

Grade III—Denton Black, 92

Rose Bishop, 89; Lena Hayes, 87; Commodore Allen, 71.

Grade II—Addison Wilson, 99

Floyd Sammons, 96.

Grade I—Herman Hayes, Selma Sammons, Thomas Naylor, Ida Hayes, Harlow Allen.

Number on roll 15; average of attendance per day 13.

85,390 Bushel of Grain Has Been Received in Gleichen

Owing to the poor condition of the roads there has been little or no grain received at the Gleichen elevators during the past ten days, and it is not likely very much will come in before the first of next week.

However, since the last report published in these columns, three weeks ago there has been considerable grain received and the elevator men cheerfully supplied information when the CALL reporter made the rounds yesterday morning.

Manager B. Awrey, of the Farmers Elevator was first called upon and in the course of conversation it was elicited that he had taken in altogether 1,000 bushels of flax, 150 of oats and 27,445 of wheat.

Manager M. Leggat of the Alberta Pacific said he had taken in 32,000 bushels of wheat and 2,800 of oats.

At the Pioneer Grain Elevator Manager had received 6,500 of wheat and 2,000 of oats.

Manager J. Leigh of the Imperial had accepted over 11,500 of wheat and about 1,000 of oats.

Thus it is shown that under unfavorable circumstances for hauling there has so far been received at Gleichen 77,445 bushels of wheat, 5,950 of oats, and only 2000 of flax, making a total of all grains of 85,395 bushels, which is very good, all considered, at this time of the year.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that nearly every farmer who can by any means afford to hold his grain is making a special effort to do so, and all believe that the price of wheat in particular will yet considerably advance.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)

Thursday, Oct. 8th

Paris states "Enemy has made no progress on left wing and has moved back at certain points particularly north of Arras. Situation favorable to us. Cavalry fighting on coast centre nothing reported, and right same.

Zepplins drop bombs in Antwerp. Enemy crosses the Nenche but Belgians resist fiercely.

Belgian soldiers captured 52 field guns and same number of machine guns.

Horses of British cavalry in fine fettle after a rest: the French are the same.

Von Kluck continues receiving reinforcements.

German aeroplane drops two bombs in Paris, injuring three civilians.

Both Germans and Russians claim victory near Cracow.

Russian advance in East Prussia has been checked temporarily.

British universities open fall term with 50 per cent of the students at the front.

Friday, Oct. 9th.

Paris says "General situation has undergone no change".

Antwerp still holds out, though Bouthaut, a suburb is in flames.

Germans occupy southeast Semestoreh, third fortified line. King Albert retains command and Belgians continue making sorties.

Times correspondent wires "At one centre the most important British victory on Aisne now complete. British captured two of the heaviest German guns. Battle not entire line.

Official statement from Paris declares allies making progress along entire line.

Germans have placed big guns in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Australian Government will ask

Parliament to vote half a million dollars for Belgians in recognition of their sacrifices.

Austrians claim victory over Russians and Servians.

New Russian army arrives at frontier and another marching toward Thorn.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.

Antwerp has fallen, officially announced. London war flag was removed from cathedral and white flag raised at 9 a.m. and actual surrender took place five hours later. Cathedral Notre Dame undamaged.

Belgians blow up many forts to prevent Germans using them later. Declaration of war on Germany expected any moment by Portugal.

Large part of Arras reduced by Germans.

Correspondent wires from Paris: "Having failed to reach Paris immediate objective of Germans has changed ports, second blow will be aimed at Great Britain."

All rich towns in Northern France marked by destruction by the enemy.

War office accepts Canada's offer for second contingent.

Russians commence offensive against Germany in Poland.

Paris says position unchanged and satisfactory.

Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

Martial-law declared throughout United South Africa result of discovery of rebellion in northern part of Cape Province adjoining German South West Africa. Colonel Maritz with a number of officers and men have joined the Germans and now rebel. British prepare to punish rebels and quell Boer rebellion.

Dread removes Belgian Government to France.

Germans attacked and occupy Lille.

Germans placed big guns in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Australian Government will ask

Gleichen School Report

Senior Department
Grades VIII and IX.

Present every day:—Victor Beau-
pre, Jean Milligan, Rowe Knott,
Robina Brereton, Ralph Prestwich.

Honor Roll
Ruperi Hunter, Robina Brereton,
Frank Cosgrave.

Days of School, 21; Number en-
rolled 19; Average attendance 17.07
Percentage of attendance 89.84

H. Dexter McKay.

Grade V and VII
Number on roll, 24; Average at-
tendance 22.25; Percentage of at-
tendance 92.75

Pupils present every session:—
Augusta Arial, Sterling Lyons, Lio-
nel Brereton, Donald Burr, Charley
Plante, Edwin Service, Orland
Myons.

Honor Roll:
Grade VII—Gertrude Trego,
Bertie Burr, Reilly Lafferty.

Grade V—Walter Laycock, John
Orlesky, Donald Burr.

L. M. Edgar.

Junior Intermediate

Grade 2, 3 and 4.

Grade II—Louise Desjardins,
Rosa Desjardins, Jessie Leggat,
Mary Linden, Edith Mille.

Grade III—Donel Lafferty, Reg-
gie Vigar, Cecil Lyons, Archie Mur-
ray, Alie Brereton.

Grade IV—Marjorie Follett, Neil
Murray, Dorothy Chalmers, Mabel-
line Prestwich, Charline Walker.

Present every session—Frankie
Plante, Lorne Leggat, Marjorie
Follett, Mabeline Prestwich, Neil
Murray, Alice Brereton, Archibald
Murray, Jackie Marshall, Cecil
Lyons, Dionel Lafferty, Baptiste
Arial, Rosa Desjardins, Louise Des-
jardins, Edith Mille, Mary Linden,
Jessie Leggat, Theodore Bartsch,
Edward Holley.

Enrolment, 41; Average, 35.73
Percentage 87.16.

Miss Dickey.

Primary Department
Honor Roll. Grade I.

Lorne Blackbourne, Irvin Young,
James Wright, Norman Prestwich,
Harold Prestwich.

Present every session—DeForest
Lyon, Charlotte Linden, Lorne
Blackbourne, Gordon Dodds, John
Plante, David Linden, Emily Mar-
shall, John McDowell, Arthur
Dodds, Edith Desjardins, Albert
Desjardins, Edward Holland.

Number on roll, 37; average at-
tendance, 33.14; Percentage, 89.56

Miss Aylott.

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Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	\$.95
2 Northern92
3 Northern87
4 Northern80
5 Northern74
6 Northern69
Feed61
2 C.W. Oats42
Ex. 1 Feed Oats41
Malting Barley56
3 Barley56
4 Barley53
Feed51
1 Nor West Flax94
2 Can West90
3 "	.74

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Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He had just written the last word when there came a knock at the door and there entered a small, dry, pre-ecclesiastic man of about sixty years of age. This was Mr. Logan, Hugh's manager, as he had been his father's before him. Entering the office as an errand boy the day the business was started, Mr. Logan had worked himself up to the position of manager. No man could have worked harder or better to avert the threatened catastrophe than he had done, and it is hardly too much to say that the business was as much to him as if he had been owner instead of manager.

"I have gone all through the figures," said Hugh abruptly as he quickly thrust into his pocket the envelope on which he had been writing, quite alarmed lest his dry, business-like manager should catch sight of such a fantastic bit of scribbling, "and I simply don't see what can be done. It strikes me we shall have to file our petition at the end of the week."

Mr. Logan said nothing; there was nothing to say. He stared blankly at the wall opposite, and Hugh felt himself touched by a curious sense of pity for this old man whose face had gone so white and drawn at his words. He quite felt for the moment as though it were Mr. Logan's ruin, and not his own at all, that was under contemplation.

"Cheer up, Logan," he said, "it's rough luck, but anyhow you have done more than any other two men alive could have done; and if we did pull through, by Jove! the least I could do would be to offer you a partnership."

The old man flushed with pleasure at his young employer's praise.

"Oh, sir," he exclaimed, "that is more than I ever dreamed of. I'm exceedingly grateful!"

"I am afraid you have nothing to be grateful for," said Hugh; "a partnership in a sinking concern is not worth even a 'thank you.' I suppose there is no chance of Ziebold's giving us more time?"

"He has refused absolutely," said Mr. Logan; "in fact, from a business point of view, why should he?"

"Why, indeed," said Hugh with some bitterness. "Yet another month would give us another chance."

"Oh, another month would give us more than a chance," exclaimed Mr. Logan, "if we could only get it."

"Well, by Jove!" cried Hugh jumping up, "I'll go back and see my uncle again, and ask him for help."

Mr. Logan did not answer. He knew Mr. Hetherington, and it struck him it would be as useful to ask him for help as to ask the Monument for a drink on a hot day in August.

Hugh thought so, too, but he was in a mood and state to snatch at any hope. He changed his office jacket, removed the pieces of paper with which he protected his cuffs, and picked up his hat.

"You will be able to get on all right without me for the rest of the day?" he said.

"Oh, yes, I think so," answered Mr. Logan, who was, in fact, quite as competent as Hugh to conduct the business—more competent, perhaps.

Hugh nodded and went out of the office, followed by the envious glances of the errand boy, who wished he were a "governor" and could take half a day off whenever he wished to. But Hugh's mood was no holiday one as he made his way rapidly to the nearest station whence he could book to the village near which his uncle's country house was situated.

He was fortunate in just catching a fast train by which he reached his destination in only a little over half an hour. This left him plenty of time to spare, for he did not wish to arrive at his uncle's house too early. The house was six miles across country from the station, and as the day was fine Hugh determined to walk, glad of a chance of some exercise, and determining not to think again of his errand till he reached his uncle's. So he set off at a swinging pace that promised to cover the six miles in not much more than an hour.

"It will do me good," he thought, swinging along with great strides and expanding his broad chest with deep draughts of the fresh country air. "Hang it, I have been copped up in that wretched office long enough."

Coming to a field path he turned into it from the highway, which he knew it joined again half a mile or so further on. The path crossed various fields, each divided from its neighbor by a hedge and five-barred gate, alongside which would be a stile for the convenience of the users of the footpath. But Hugh, disdaining the stile, made a point of leaping each gate as he came to, and big man of big build as he was, he succeeded in clearing them all without touching once. He was, in fact, surprisingly active for a man of his weight and build, and he was delighted to find himself in such good form with his jumping.

"This comes from using the clubs regularly," he said to himself.

He was now in the last field, whence the path issued to join the highway at a spot where the road turned sharply by a thick grove of trees. The gate between this field and the road was topped with a row of spikes, while there was also a very bad take-off. Hugh saw it would be a difficult jump, but was not going to shrink it. Only he gave himself a yard or two of extra run, went at it full speed, cleared it triumphantly, and thereby nearly as possible gained his own death and a speedy solution to all his troubles and difficulties.

For just as he came flying over the gate a motor car rounded the corner by the trees at a high rate of speed, and as nearly as possible went over him. He just saved himself by a quick jerk forward, and losing his balance with the effort went head fore-

most and with violence into the ditch, where he lay, half stunned and wholly wondering what had happened.

"He's killed!" a voice said afar off, and Hugh sat up and groped for his hat and looked about him wonderingly.

The car had stopped a few yards away. Hugh noticed the number was ZZ179, and he saw sitting in it a woman, heavily veiled so that her face was quite hidden, wrapped so closely in a great rug of costly fur that it could not even be told whether she were old or young, but yet by her attitude looking back to see what had happened to him.

"Are you hurt?" said another voice—not the one that had spoken before—and the still somewhat dazed Hugh realized that a man was standing looking at him. This seemed a chauffeur by his leather jacket, peaked cap and leggings, and he was apparently of negro blood, for his skin was of a shining black, though his features were of the Caucasian type and his hair was quite straight. Hugh decided he must be a mulatto or quadroon who had inherited the color of one parent and the features of the other. He was a very big man, quite as big as Hugh himself, and as Hugh did not answer he now repeated his question, saying again, "Are you hurt?"

"No, thanks, I am not hurt," Hugh said slowly as he got to his feet.

"He is not hurt, madam," called the negro chauffeur to the lady in the car, who thereupon made him an almost imperceptible gesture of the head that, however, the chauffeur seemed to understand at once.

"Yes, madam," he called, and then added to Hugh, "A narrow escape, sir, but entirely your own fault, you know, coming flying into the road like that."

Hugh could not deny that the blame was chiefly his; but all the same felt it was highly inconsiderate of the motor car to have been just there when he took his leap, when there were so many other places in the world where it could have been just as easily.

"Well," he grumbled crossly, "at any rate you ought not to round corners at such a speed; an accident might easily happen."

"It might, if you do not look before you leap," said the negro; "but this is certainly an awkward corner, and I should never be surprised to hear of a bad accident having happened here," and with that he turned and went back to his car.

Hugh stood looking after him, and he felt as if some irresistible attraction drew his eyes to the silent, immobile figure of the lady sitting so quietly in her car. There was something in her impassive attitude that struck him as singular, without his quite knowing why he should find it so. He said to himself that most people would have jumped down to see what damage was done, even if only out of curiosity. But she sat impulsive as a statue, and what with her cloak and her veil, there was absolutely nothing one could tell about her. The car began to move. Hugh still stood and gazed on that motionless form, and now he was aware of an impression that from behind the thickness of her veil she gazed back at him with equal intensity. Still she made not the least sign, not the faintest gesture; only sat absolutely impassive, and yet he thought that she watched him as he watched her till the car was out of sight.

Then Hugh moved impatiently, and like a man rousing himself from a dream that had been almost an obsession. He called himself a fool with vigour and many adjectives; and he asked himself what possible cause there could be for the curious impression that had come upon him that this was a fateful encounter to him, one that for good or ill linked with all his future life that veiled, impassive, motionless figure.

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Hugh nodded and went out of the office, followed by the envious glances of the errand boy, who wished he were a "governor" and could take half a day off whenever he wished to. But Hugh's mood was no holiday one as he made his way rapidly to the nearest station whence he could book to the village near which his uncle's country house was situated.

He was fortunate in just catching a fast train by which he reached his destination in only a little over half an hour. This left him plenty of time to spare, for he did not wish to arrive at his uncle's house too early. The house was six miles across country from the station, and as the day was fine Hugh determined to walk, glad of a chance of some exercise, and determining not to think again of his errand till he reached his uncle's. So he set off at a swinging pace that promised to cover the six miles in not much more than an hour.

"It will do me good," he thought, swinging along with great strides and expanding his broad chest with deep draughts of the fresh country air. "Hang it, I have been copped up in that wretched office long enough."

Coming to a field path he turned into it from the highway, which he knew it joined again half a mile or so further on. The path crossed various fields, each divided from its neighbor by a hedge and five-barred gate, alongside which would be a stile for the convenience of the users of the footpath. But Hugh, disdaining the stile, made a point of leaping each gate as he came to, and big man of big build as he was, he succeeded in clearing them all without touching once. He was, in fact, surprisingly active for a man of his weight and build, and he was delighted to find himself in such good form with his jumping.

"This comes from using the clubs regularly," he said to himself.

He was now in the last field, whence the path issued to join the highway at a spot where the road turned sharply by a thick grove of trees. The gate between this field and the road was topped with a row of spikes, while there was also a very bad take-off. Hugh saw it would be a difficult jump, but was not going to shrink it. Only he gave himself a yard or two of extra run, went at it full speed, cleared it triumphantly, and thereby nearly as possible gained his own death and a speedy solution to all his troubles and difficulties.

For just as he came flying over the gate a motor car rounded the corner by the trees at a high rate of speed, and as nearly as possible went over him. He just saved himself by a quick jerk forward, and losing his balance with the effort went head fore-

most and with violence into the ditch, where he lay, half stunned and wholly wondering what had happened.

"He's killed!" a voice said afar off, and Hugh sat up and groped for his hat and looked about him wonderingly.

The car had stopped a few yards away. Hugh noticed the number was ZZ179, and he saw sitting in it a woman, heavily veiled so that her face was quite hidden, wrapped so closely in a great rug of costly fur that it could not even be told whether she were old or young, but yet by her attitude looking back to see what had happened to him.

"Are you hurt?" said another voice—not the one that had spoken before—and the still somewhat dazed Hugh realized that a man was standing looking at him. This seemed a chauffeur by his leather jacket, peaked cap and leggings, and he was apparently of negro blood, for his skin was of a shining black, though his features were of the Caucasian type and his hair was quite straight. Hugh decided he must be a mulatto or quadroon who had inherited the color of one parent and the features of the other. He was a very big man, quite as big as Hugh himself, and as Hugh did not answer he now repeated his question, saying again, "Are you hurt?"

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"Yes, madam," he called, and then added to Hugh, "A narrow escape, sir, but entirely your own fault, you know, coming flying into the road like that."

Hugh could not deny that the blame was chiefly his; but all the same felt it was highly inconsiderate of the motor car to have been just there when he took his leap, when there were so many other places in the world where it could have been just as easily.

"It might, if you do not look before you leap," said the negro; "but this is certainly an awkward corner, and I should never be surprised to hear of a bad accident having happened here," and with that he turned and went back to his car.

Then Hugh moved impatiently, and like a man rousing himself from a dream that had been almost an obsession. He called himself a fool with vigour and many adjectives; and he asked himself what possible cause there could be for the curious impression that had come upon him that this was a fateful encounter to him, one that for good or ill linked with all his future life that veiled, impassive, motionless figure.

"You will be able to get on all right without me for the rest of the day?" he said.

"Oh, yes, I think so," answered Mr. Logan, who was, in fact, quite as competent as Hugh to conduct the business—more competent, perhaps.

Hugh nodded and went out of the office, followed by the envious glances of the errand boy, who wished he were a "governor" and could take half a day off whenever he wished to. But Hugh's mood was no holiday one as he made his way rapidly to the nearest station whence he could book to the village near which his uncle's country house was situated.

He was fortunate in just catching a fast train by which he reached his destination in only a little over half an hour. This left him plenty of time to spare, for he did not wish to arrive at his uncle's house too early. The house was six miles across country from the station, and as the day was fine Hugh determined to walk, glad of a chance of some exercise, and determining not to think again of his errand till he reached his uncle's. So he set off at a swinging pace that promised to cover the six miles in not much more than an hour.

"It will do me good," he thought, swinging along with great strides and expanding his broad chest with deep draughts of the fresh country air. "Hang it, I have been copped up in that wretched office long enough."

Coming to a field path he turned into it from the highway, which he knew it joined again half a mile or so further on. The path crossed various fields, each divided from its neighbor by a hedge and five-barred gate, alongside which would be a stile for the convenience of the users of the footpath. But Hugh, disdaining the stile, made a point of leaping each gate as he came to, and big man of big build as he was, he succeeded in clearing them all without touching once. He was, in fact, surprisingly active for a man of his weight and build, and he was delighted to find himself in such good form with his jumping.

"This comes from using the clubs regularly," he said to himself.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-hard-unnecessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purify vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Eliminate bile and astringent. Thoroughly cleanse the bowels.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, SICK HEADACHE and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood**Ship Your Grain**

If you don't know who we are, write for a copy of a folder about our methods, and weekly market letter.
Liberal advances.

LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS

240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC**PATENTS**
Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.**German Shipping Arrested**

In the history of sea power, there is nothing comparable with the strangulation of German oversea shipping in all the seas of the world. It followed insistently on the declaration of war. There were over 2,000 German steamers, nearly 5,000,000 tons gross, afloat when hostilities opened. The German sailing ships—mostly of small size—numbered 270. These vessels were distributed over the seas far and wide. Some—scores of them, in fact—have been captured, others ran for neutral ports, the sailings of others were cancelled, and the heart of the German mercantile navy suddenly stopped beating. What must be the feelings of Herr Ballin and the other pioneers as they contemplate the ruin, at least temporary ruin, of years of splendid enterprise? The strategic advantages enjoyed by England in a war against Germany, lying as she does like a bunter across Germany's approach to the overseas world, have never been understood by the mass of Germans, nor by their statesmen. Shipowners had some conception of what would happen, but it is doubtful if even they anticipated that in less than a week the great engine of commercial activity overseas would be brought so completely to a standstill.—London Telegraph.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Caves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Her Party Speech
Lucille was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes I did," responded Lucille. "I smiled at her and said: 'I enjoyed myself very much Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'pected to have!'"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Unreasonable
Mrs. Henrycock (looking up from her reading)—This writer says that the widows make the best wives.

Young Lady (archly)—Oh, they treated them, then! So there were detectives even at that remote period?—Tit-Bits.

Try Murine Eye Remedy
If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Asptic Tubs 25c, 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Test Cost \$1. All Eyes that Need Care MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

* * * * *

'N. N. U. 1023

Europe's Much-Conquered Empire

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was born on August 18, 1830, and the Tribuna (Rome) celebrates this anniversary by recapitulating the perpetual defeats which Austrian armies have suffered in war. This record is looked upon by such papers as the Tribuna as rather an ill omen for Kaiser Wilhelm and his forces. The following is given by Italy's government organ as a list of the unfortunate battles in which the flag of Austria went down:

1618-1618 (The Thirty Years' War)—Austria was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig in 1631; at Lutzen in 1632. Pomerania was occupied by the enemy and the Austrians finally beaten by the French and forced to sue for peace.

1632—In this year the Austrians were defeated by the Turks, and the Emperor Leopold fled from Vienna and sought the assistance of John Sobieski of Poland, and the allies then put to flight the Turks, who had gathered round the walls of Vienna.

1670-1710—This was the war of the Spanish succession. Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in Italy, and joining his forces with those of Marlborough, he routed the French at Oudenarde in 1708, and at Malplaquet in 1709.

1714—Prince Eugene beat the Turkish subjects of Austria for a second time at Belgrade.

1740—Frederick the Great dispossessed Austria of Silesia, and after a severe engagement at Mollwitz, put the Austrian army to flight.

1755—In the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great discomfited the Austrians at the battle of Prague.

1757—The Austrians endured a terrible defeat at Lutzen.

1760—At Torgau and at Liegnitz, the Austrians suffered a terrible defeat as they did in 1620 at Freiburg Napoleon, in this latter end of the eighteenth century, appeared upon the scene and drove the Austrians from Italy, after his triumphant victories at Lodi, Arcola and Rivoli, and four years later defeated the Austrian forces at Marengo and Montebello. Napoleon's triumph over the Austrians reached its summit at Austerlitz, when Vienna fell before his advancing forces, and was occupied by the French. For a second time Vienna was captured in 1809, after the Austrians had been conquered at Eckmühl, Aspern and Essling. Fifty years afterward came the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which drove the Austrians from Italy. Finally the Seven Weeks' War, in which the Austrians were cut to pieces by the Prussians, commanded by Moltke and Prince Frederick at Sadowa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns etc.

Food Supply and Public Needs:

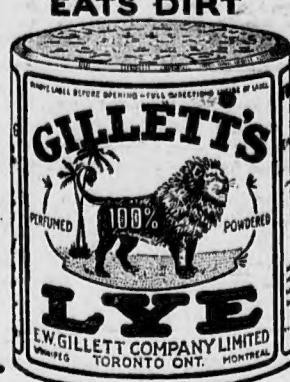
Not unnaturally the outbreak of war led in the early days to a rush to lay in stores of food, and prices began to shoot up. The government took prompt measures to check this form of panic, as they did to prevent the money panic. The public was exhausted to hold gold. It became quite necessary to implore the public not to hoard gold. It became quite necessary to implore the public not to hoard gold. A cabinet committee was appointed to concert plans in connection with the principal retail food dealers to check panic buying. Last Tuesday a list was issued of maximum price for such articles of daily consumption as sugar, butter, cheese, bacon, and the committee has considered the question of taking over the control of all flour mills.

The board of agriculture and fisheries has been able to announce that there is no danger of wheat and flour running short, and it is confidently declared that there is actually in the United Kingdom at the present moment five months' supply of breadstuffs, including the home crop now being harvested. No less than 98,000,000 pounds of flour have been given by Canada for our people's needs. The possibility of food cornering has been met in advance by a bill introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Runciman. This measure gives the board of trade power to take possession of food supplies if they are of opinion that foodstuffs are being unreasonably withheld, paying the owners of such supplies the prices deemed to be reasonable. Mr. Runciman explained that the traders in connection with the board of trade had given an undertaking not to supply any customer, however wealthy, with more than normal quantities of food.

Motor cars owned by private individuals have been offered to the authorities and accepted for the purpose of distributing bread in the mornings. One reflection which measures like these bring home to the mind is that the government has practically assumed control of all the vital processes of the country with amazing swiftness and efficiency. They are administering the railways, in conjunction with the railway managers, and are subediting even the war news published from day to day!

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

GILLET'S LYE EATS DIRT**CITIES USED TO SIEGES****The Troubled History of Liege and Namur in Years Gone By**

"Many eyes have gazed with delight upon that well-known and most lovely valley, and many torrents of blood have mingled with those glancing waters. * * * And still placid as ever flows the stream." So Motley, most delightful of historians, has written of Namur. The city at the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse, and its sister city of Liege, whose name is now on all men's tongues, are no strangers to battle and carnage. They have known bombardment before and they have resisted boldly. Kaiser Wilhelm is not the first to learn the utility of Liege, which, before it became a part of Belgium in 1830, had a long and stirring history behind it. The news that the Bishop of Liege was held as a hostage by the Germans recalled its early days as a bishopric under the German empire. Bishops, as we know them now, are harmless if not always very inspiring amateurs of statecraft. It was not always so. Liege found her prince-bishops not always to her liking. Revolts were frequent. "A long struggle between episcopal tyranny and civil independence," is one writer's version of the matter. In the fifteenth century, we have it on the authority of Haiman, "the people of Liege, a very populous city, had for a long time been continually rebelling against her bishops." These internal dissensions were the outsider's opportunity. When "Philip the Good" died in 1467, to be succeeded by Charles the Bold, the son completed the work of destroying the liberties of the Netherlands. His design was to be king of the long tract of country from the German Ocean to the Mediterranean. At first he treated his subjects moderately, but not for long. The people of Liege rebelled. Charles subdued them, and, in company with other Flemish cities they lost their municipal rights. Philip's boldness was no fiction. Barbarity we should call it in these days. Hitherto, for all its grievances, the city had been constitutionally governed. In 1468 Charles burned it, as he had burned Dinant, and its inhabitants were nearly exterminated. The fighting men were ruthlessly butchered. "The sufferings of the women and children," says a narrator, "were terrible." Fifteen years later Liege had again "changed hands." De La Marck, the Boar of Ardenne, took over the reins and commenced his control by killing the bishop. This did not save him from defeat and assassination.

The city had not yet come with bishops. Coming down to the seventeenth century—"troubled times" may stand for an epitome of the interlude—we find the Bishops Ferdinand and Maximilian forcing themselves on the citizens, and preserving episcopal discipline by means of citadels and foreign soldiers. The five days' bombardment by Marshal De Boufflers followed on 1691, when Liege proved her defiance no plaything. In 1702 the city belonged to France, and Marlborough took it for the "Grand Alliance." Capture and recapture followed up to 1793 when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

Namur we are in no danger of forgetting, if only because it was the precise spot in which Uncle Toby received that so fortunate wound that one need regret the carelessness of that Highland lassie. Locality Awe is now one of the most exquisite beauty spots in Great Britain—a charming sheet of water, studded with pretty islands, while around the shores are many places associated with interesting legends and historic incidents of the Highlands.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disorder, and requires internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous membranes. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription in hospitals and medical practice. It consists of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the various ingredients, the perfect production and weathering results in curing catarrh, and for asthma, fevers, rheumatism, &c.

J. T. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, Ohio
Send Mails Direct for Examination.

How Loch Awe Was Formed

Highland tradition gives a quaint explanation of the creation of Loch Awe, that noble mirror of the mountains in the magnificent scenery of Argyllshire. The bed of the loch was once, it is said, a fertile valley with a fairy spring, which had always to be kept covered, bubbling from the mouth in side. A careless girl, however, having drawn water, forgot to recover the well. All through the night the spring flowed, and by the morning "Awe had come into being. No one need regret the carelessness of that Highland lassie. Locality Awe is now one of the most exquisite beauty spots in Great Britain—a charming sheet of water, studded with pretty islands, while around the shores are many places associated with interesting legends and historic incidents of the Highlands.

Pocket Hunters

There is no more interesting character in California than that class of prospector known as the "pocket hunters." In certain sections of the mountains the rich gold deposits are contained in small scattered pockets near the surface. The pocket miners often discover many rich deposits by tracing the particles of gold in the soil to their sources. As soon as a pocket is gouged out and colors of gold are no longer shown the place is abandoned, often in one pocket in Trinity county as much as \$40,000 was yielded in a few feet.—Argonaut.

Restoring Crapse

To restore a crapse veil place a folded sheet on a table and to it pin the veil carefully and straight; do not stretch it a particle. Dissolve one teaspoonful of granulated sugar in one pint of boiling water; wet a clean cloth with this and lay it lightly on the crapse. Have an iron very hot; go over the wet cloth as though ironing it, but do not let the iron touch it; continue until the cloth is nearly dry.

Then wet the cloth again and continue the same process until the entire veil has been gone over. The crapse will be full of dead wrinkles and as crisp as new, no matter how old and flat it was when you began. Small pieces of crapse for trimming can be renewed in the same way. The crapse should be shaken and brushed to remove all traces of dust before starting the restoring process.—New York Sun.

It Makes New Friends Every Day

Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

Doctor's Wife—How did you find the patient this morning, James?

Doctor—It looks to me as if she's in for a serious illness, but I don't want to be too sanguine.—Life.

Agent—I came to deliver your book on "How to Play the Piano."

Lady—But I didn't order any.

Agent—Haven't you a next-door neighbor named Brown?

Lady—Why yes, is it for her?

Agent—No, she ordered it for you.

Lippincott's.

Fortune-Teller—I can read that there is to be a wreck in your home, and it will be caused by a blonde woman.

Patron—Oh, that has already occurred. Our new Swedish maid let the dumb waiter fall, and broke all the dishes.

Little Johnny—Mrs. Talkdown paid you a big compliment today.

Mother—Did she really? Well, there's no denying that woman has sense. What did she say?

Little Johnny—She said she didn't see how you came to have such a nice little boy as I was.

Hartford Times.

Men had not a hammer to begin, not a syllabled articulation. They had all to make—and they made it.

Carlyle.

A Man's Income

"At what period in life should a man's income be largest?"

"It is usually reported to be largest at the period of his life in which his wife tries to show the court how much alimony he could pay"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Shure, Ol don't know, ma'am," said the new waitress; "they were pasht spakin' when we opened the box."

To a well deserving man God will show favor; to an ill-deserving he will be simply just.—Plantus.

Look in pigs, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder.

In a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

PURE BLOOD MEANS HEALTH**Pure Blood Can Best be Obtained****Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**

If people would realize the importance of keeping the blood rich and pure there would be less sickness. The blood is the means through which the nourishment gained from food reaches the different parts of the body. If the blood is impure the nourishment that reaches the nerves, bone and muscle is tainted with poison and disease follows. The blood is not the medium by which the body fights off disease. If the blood is thin and watery this is a weak resistance to disease is weakened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help up the blood. They increase the ability of the body to resist disease. They strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, cure headache, backache, and any disease caused by thin or impure blood.

If you are suffering and your blood is thin or impure there is a large probability that your condition is caused by the condition of your blood. You should study your own case. If you lack ambition, are short of breath after slight exercise are pale or swollen, have no appetite, are not refreshed by sleep, if you have backache or headache, rheumatic pains or stomach trouble, the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is worth investigating. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE GLEICHEN CALE.



EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining to Ensure Employment For Canadians—A Good Plan

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall
Visiting brethren cordially invited.

M. A. McLeod, Noble Grand
HAROLD DUNN, Recording Sec'y.

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No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
1st and 3rd Thursday, at 8 M.P.,
during Summer months in
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

Alan N. Lindsay, E. E. Holland,
C.C. K. of R. and S.

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Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrator

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Treats all Diseases of Domestic Animals.

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Reduced in Price

For Screened Coal at mine, \$3.00
" Mine run " " 82.75
" Screened Coal f.o.b.
car at Gleichen, \$4.30
Terms Cash

If you haven't teams to haul with, make up a car with your neighbor and let me ship it to you.

J. B. SCHULTZ
LESSEE Standard Coal Mine

The Vulcan Iron Works

FARMERS. Bring in your discs and plows to be sharpened.

R. H. Hogg

QUESTION OF WORK AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Economic Situation of Grave Concern to Canadians—Co-operation From all Sides to Give Work

"At a time when the Empire is straining every nerve against the common enemy it is essential that each and every section of the community should stand together. Canada is sending her soldiers to the help of Great Britain, but it must be remembered that scarcely less effective help can be rendered by keeping trade and industries prosperous throughout the Dominion. No one is able to say how the strain of war may affect us. Already there is a prospect of unemployment on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which the evil of unemployment may be fought, but one way is to keep up the demand for Canadian products in order that Canadian industries may continue in operation. Articles that are being produced in Canada are also being imported annually to the value of \$104,639,879. By purchasing only commodities produced in Canada we should largely increase the output of our industries and provide employment for large numbers of workmen. To attain this desirable end it is hoped that, in so far as possible, housewives and others will buy products 'made in Canada.'

Household League

This was the resolution passed at a meeting of several leading Canadian women in Ottawa on Saturday. They met to discuss ways and means whereby the women of Canada could effectively lend their assistance in tiding Canada over the probable stress and trial of the coming winter. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. T. W. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, national convener of Household Economics. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the importation of goods produced in Canada were laid before the meeting, and it was found that in certain products \$30,337,083 worth of the \$104,639,879 imported came from the United States alone. For instance Canada, which is a wheat country herself, imports \$268,617 worth of wheat flour from the United States. If Canadian women would see that they purchased Canadian flour only this in itself would be a great help.

Soap is another household commodity which is manufactured in Canada, yet we import \$1,327,937 worth a year. 917 men are employed in this industry in Canada, but if our women would purchase only Canadian soap there would be employment for very many more.

It is the same with baking powder. We import \$179,180 worth, the amount from the United States being \$177,617.

Figures Given

Canada imports blue for washing clothes to the extent of \$50,421, biscuits \$275,260, buckwheat meal or flour \$9,260, corsets \$560,064, baskets \$126,970, buttons \$851,822, candies \$98,665, carpet sweepers \$16,102, clothes-wringers \$36,483, combs \$238,516, cot ton goods which includes embroideries, clothing, socks, and stockings \$27,315, 112, canned fruit \$823,397, gloves \$2,786,788, hair work \$218,104, jellies and jams \$815,617, Indian corn meal \$176,779, lard \$1,356,292, milk \$22,301, oatmeal and rolled oats \$3,525, pickles \$405,866, rye flour \$19,577, silk \$8,777,576, saucers \$341,213, paints \$1,768,356, sugar candy and confectionery \$1,549,867, starch \$109,148, woolen goods which includes shirts, stockings, tweeds \$30,732,271, stoves \$1,058,367, hats and caps \$793,746, fur \$1,373,121, fancy goods \$5,010,020, dried apples \$16,833, furniture \$3,187,780, corsets \$1,046,181, blocking \$126,328, brooms, whiskers, etc., \$697,210; boots and shoes \$520,709, aerated waters \$34,702.

In the production of these articles of household use there are 1,631 establishments throughout Canada and there are 82,630 employees. It would stimulate industry and it would mean employment for more if Canadian men and women would insist upon receiving Canadian goods when they are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the war, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity to immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for repining on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

FALL FOOTWEAR

This is the season of the year when Footwear must be good. Poor shoes are an expensive luxury and we pride ourselves on our Footwear display, comprising some of the output of the J. and T. Bell Co., and Amherst Factories. Your money's worth goes with every pair of these goods you buy. Amherst Boy's shoes from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair. Amherst Men's Shoes, solid, every day stuff from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per pair. Bell's finer lines for Ladies and Gent's from \$3.50 up. Latest shapes and splendid selection of stocks.

RUBBERS and OVERSHOES now in stock. This season we have stocked all first quality, and every pair is guaranteed if not satisfactory, replaced by another pair. This is decent.

Sheep Lined Coats from \$5.00 Up.

Mitts and Gloves

Fall and winter lined Mitts and Gloves, in splendid assortment at prices which bring good business to our popular glove department.

Heavy Hoseiry From 20 cents per pair up.

Heavy Underwear

Nova Scotia Underwear \$8.00 per suit. Heavy Tiger Brand Underwear \$2.00 per suit up. See our Leader Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear at \$1.00 per suit. Big selection of Ladies and Gents Combination Suits.

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This advice applies to mail order people who think they save money by buying groceries out of town. Give the local men first show. That's all we ask. Our grocery stock is full, bought right and sold right. ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

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PALM PARLORS

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In new Padley Block
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where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

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where will be served:

Coffee,

Tea,

Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

Fred Brosseau

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BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but **every year**.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assurances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY,

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We Carry a Complete Stock of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

HARDWICK BROS

\$50 REWARD

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Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs left ribs right rib
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The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

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Teams of mares and geldings weighing 2200 lbs a team or better and in good condition. Well broke saddle horses and single delivery horses.

We have Auction sales Every Friday at Central Horse Repository. Ship to

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V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR OUR OWN GOODS

Galt Editor Urges Country-wide Organization to Promote Sale of "Made-in-Canada" Products

The Galt "Reporter," a few days ago, had the following timely and interesting editorial under the heading "Buy Canadian-made Goods" on the economic situation in Canada arising out of the war:

"While one of the immediate effects of the European war was the disorganization of trade in Canada, a secondary result should be of a stimulating character. Owing to the fact that the continent of Europe is the centre of hostilities, a considerable amount of manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries will now have to be produced here. Reports show that every year millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from these countries are sold in Canada. Our own mechanics and artisans can produce such articles as well as the foreign workers and if the manufacturers take advantage of the opportunity provided, the war should result in more work, instead of less, for their employes."

"But the whole responsibility of making the best of the present situation does not lie with the manufacturers. If the people will demand Canadian made goods they will be not only supplying their personal needs but creating work for their fellow-citizens. When the Empire is involved in such a tremendous crisis as the present there is something for all to do. We cannot all go to the front but those who stay at home can do a great deal towards creating conditions that will make the suffering here as light as possible."

"The patriotic citizen, when he goes to the store to fill his wants will demand in every case possible goods "Made in Canada." There should be a well-defined campaign carried on throughout the country urging Canadians to purchase goods of home manufacture. If an accelerated demand for Canadian goods is created during the war, it will doubtless be maintained after normal conditions return in Europe."

"In this way we stand to benefit permanently by insisting that what we buy must be Canadian-made."

ORILLIA AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Orillia Paper Advocates Keeping Money Circulating Near Home

The Orillia "Packet," one of the brightest of Ontario's weeklies, recently had the following editorial on the "Made-in-Canada" idea:

"The Orillia Furniture Company is promoting the buy-at-home idea by making use of a pay envelope which calls attention to the fact that last year Canadians bought \$618,000,000 worth of foreign goods, half of which could have been made in Canada"—or in other words \$1,000,000 a day which went out of the country might have been spent at home to keep Canadian factories busy. Why should not the same principle be extended a step further to "Made-in-Orillia" articles? Our merchants and people generally grumble more or less loudly if the factories are not running full blast. But do the grumbler do what is in their power to keep our home factories busy? Take the matter of furniture for instance. We have in Orillia a factory whose goods are commanding a ready sale in all parts of the country—to such an extent that it has worked more steadily during the last eighteen months than any other furniture factory in Ontario. Yet the Furniture Company might have spent much more money in wages if all the furniture of the class sold in Orillia had been of their manufacture. How often have those who clamor for industries, or talk about making Orillia grow, enquired for, or given a preference to Orillia furniture. Similarly, why should those who want a motor car of the class manufactured by the Fisher Motor Company go out of town to buy it, when they can obtain the best value for their money by purchasing the "Made-in-Orillia" article, and factory service at their door—to say nothing of doing their share to make the motor works permanent and prosperous. On the same principle the farmer from any of the surrounding townships who buys Tudhope carriages, or Tudhope-Anderson wagons, implements or stoves is helping to build up the home market for his own produce, and to add to the value of his own farm. The buy-at-home principle should not be confined to dry goods and groceries."

The remarks of the Orillia "Packet" would bear repetition in almost every town and city in Canada.

MILK IN THE COCONUT BETTER GET AFTER IT

Great Opportunity For "Made-In-Canada" Products—European Products Are Now Shut Out

While the nations of Europe are at war, the people of Canada have a duty to their own land as well as to the Mother Country. While regretting the issue forced on the Mother Country and giving contingents to England's aid, let us also give all the help we can to ourselves. Canada's own big problem is that of a country which has imported much—and suddenly finds those imports cut off. You will get at the milk in the coconut at once by glancing at the following lists:

List No. 1

Some of the things we have been importing from Germany, Austria, etc., to the value of \$38,000,000 per annum:

Aniline dyes, baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, chemicals, chinaware, clocks, clothing, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, combs, curtains, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, embroideries, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, fringe and tassels, gloves and mitts, glass and glassware, guns, hats, hosiery, hops, jewelry, knitted goods, leather goods, lace, labels, locomotive tires, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, papers, pencils, perfumes, pianos, pharmaceutical preparations, piano parts, piano key ivories, pipes, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, shoes, laces, silk knitted and other goods, silverware, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, tobacco, toilet articles, tools, toys, underwear, woodenware, woolen goods, watches.

List No. 2

Some of the things mentioned in List No. 1 that we now make in Canada in competition with the manufacturers of Continental Europe:

Baskets, boots, books, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, carpets, chemicals, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, clothing, combs, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, glass and glassware, gloves and mitts, guns, hats, hosiery, jewelry, knitted goods, lamps, leather goods, labels, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, paper, perfumes, pipes, pharmaceutical preparations, pianos, piano parts, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, silverware, silk knitted goods, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, toilet articles, tools, underwear, woodenware, woolen goods.

A Great Advantage

The Canadian manufacturers of the articles in List No. 2 have now an advantage greater than any tariff wall. The competition of Continental Europe has been withdrawn and will remain withdrawn until the war is over at least. Let the Canadian manufacturers make the most of the situation. And let the people of Canada rally round our manufacturers and help them, make the most of it, for we need them and the things they make as never before.

The immediate result of the European war, in Canada, was a check to business.

The second result will be to stimulate business—if we keep our heads, and go after business.

We believe every Canadian will follow this timely advice.

RAYS OF SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS

Some Improvement Already Noticeable in Canadian Industries—Better Times Ahead

The sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

Now the vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and prize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading. We must be careful. We must have courage.

A BETTER REMEDY THAN NASTY SALTS

Few people like to take physic, especially salts, because they are so disagreeable to take and because of the griping and pains they cause. Rexall Orderlies enable you to take less physic, and all without griping, purging or excessive looseness. Salts and harsh physicks usually give only temporary relief and often leave the bowels worse off than before.

Rexall Orderlies move the bowels promptly, and soothe, tone and strengthen the intestinal muscles, leaving them healthy and regular in action. They taste like candy, and the movement they cause is as easy and natural as though your bowels were in perfect health and you never had to take any physic at all. We have so much faith in Rexall Orderlies that we urge you to try them with the understanding that, if they do not satisfy you in every way, all you have to do is to get your money back is to tell us. We honestly believe them to be the best bowel remedy made. In vest pocket tin boxes: 10c, 25c, 50c.

You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores, and in this town only of us

A. R. YATES, - - Gleichen

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawnage.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
16th Indian Agent.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE FAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN

EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates DrugStore



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. Gunder Madison Island et al., the south west quarter of Section 32 in Township 18, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1914, at or near the Post Office, Gleichen, Alberta.

The property consists of 100 acres more or less situate about 3 miles from Queenstown Post Office and 20 miles from Cluny Railway Station. About 100 acres of the land are broken and the property is said to be fenced. The soil is said to be black loam.

The property will be sold at a reserve bid fixed by the Court and subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 10 per cent of the purchase price on the day of the sale and 30 per cent within 60 days without interest, 30 per cent within 6 months and the balance within 12 months the last 2 payments to bear interest at 8 per cent per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a judge or the Master of Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones & Mackay, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 2nd day of October, A.D. 1914.

LAURENCE J. CLARK,
Clerk of the Court.

EOR SALE—Talouse Geese. Apply
J. L. Barger, Cluny: 29

Is Your

Insurance
Premium
Paid Up?



Thomas Henderson

Sucessor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Touring Car	- -	\$590
Runabout	- -	540
Town Car	- -	840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

In the Dominion of Canada Only

Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time

W. R. MCKIE, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON

Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and SEE US!

REMEMBER:

we are here at all times with the cash for all classes of cattle, from a calf to an export steer; and all classes of hogs from a sucker to a packer. We are also paying the highest market price for barley, oats and other commodities that will make hog feed. We are not buying poultry this season, but can furnish crates to farmers who wish to ship to P. Burns & Co., and will assist you in making shipment.

The Pacific Cold

Storage Co.

Talcum Powder

The proper treatment of the skin means much to your general health.

It also means a great deal to your appearance in public. Therefore use only the best in talcum—the kind we recommend because it has been thoroughly tested before it is offered for sale in this store.

See Here:

Gleichen Pharmacy Special
Nayls
Mennens
Alexandria
Bonnie Prince Charlie
Karylapsis

The Gleichen Pharmacy

Call the CALL for all Classes of
JOB PRINTING

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Falling Round the Old Flag

One of the happiest and most inspiring features of the war is the splendid and spontaneous rally of the whole empire to the side of the Motherland. The self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the great dependency of India are all alike animated by but one spirit. All alike realized that this is a life-and-death struggle not only for Great Britain but also for Greater Britain and all British Ideas of liberty and justice, that it concerns them as directly as it concerns us, and that the empire and all its competent parts must either survive it or perish. All, too, are fired with a single determination that the empire shall survive it and shall not perish.

We have reported, day to day, the outbreak of this tidal wave of patriotic enthusiasm throughout all the realms over which the Union Jack flies. Offers of ships and troops, of food supplies and money, have poured in unceasingly. They have been accepted with gratitude and with a deepening and a strengthening of the national consciousness that in this struggle we are fighting for our very existence as an empire.—London Daily Mail.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones are replying. Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Cinder in the Eye

Usually the eye can take care of itself as the lid is very quick to close and protect it from foreign substances. But there are times when a tiny bit will get embedded and if you are far from a doctor, home-made helps must be applied. Occasionally you find a family medicine closet which contains an eyestone, but "use by an amateur is never recommended by an oculist." It has been discovered that the most comforting thing in the case of something in the eye, is to have a friend apply his or her tongue to the eyeball. It gives immediate relief; the foreign body is found at once and taken out. The warmth of the tongue is very grateful to the inflamed surface, and the secretions of the tongue are very healing, as is well known. This safe suggestion is generally available and worth remembering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Slow Death

In a certain literary club years ago one of the members, in proposing the name of a candidate for membership, mentioned among his qualifications that he could speak several dead languages. To this an opponent replied that he never heard the gentleman in question speak but one language and he murdered that as he went along.—San Antonio Express.

Not Flattering

"What did Jones say about my play?" "He said he certainly felt that he got his money's worth."

"Huh! I sent the beggar a complimentary ticket."

"We are taking in boarders this summer."

"Have they found it out yet?"—Baltimore American.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears, and dreads are gone my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSEPH HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1020



BRIDAL PARTY MISHAP

Rice Thrown in Chauffeur's Eyes Causes Him to Swerve Into a Wall.

Blinded for a moment by rice thrown at a wedding, the driver of a bridal party motoring to church came to grief at Bargoed, Glamorganshire. Friends threw rice at the bride and bridegroom. Some went into the chauffeur's eyes. At this moment he swerved to avoid a child.

The car, travelling at ten miles an hour, ran into a wall and overturned. The bride and bridesmaid had already jumped from the car, but the bridegroom, the best man, and the chauffeur were pinned beneath it. The bridegroom received superficial injuries; the others were unhurt.

The party continued their journey to church in a horsed conveyance after the torn dress of the bride had been repaired.

Costs \$25,000 to Kill Each Soldier

What does it cost to kill a man in war? Probably \$25,000 in the present conflict.

The cost of killing one soldier is obtained by dividing the cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the cost of killing each man was \$21,000, but the cost of every material of warfare has advanced substantially since then. It is safe to estimate, unless the terrible destruction of machine guns upsets precedent, that to bring about a soldier's death will cause an expenditure of \$25,000 on the other side.

France spent \$400,000,000 in actual expenses of that war and \$200,000,000 in repairing materials, giving help to fatherless families and other uses. The German dead numbered 28,000, and for every one of them France spent approximately \$21,000.

The figures of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 give an average of \$15,000 for every one killed.

It cost Russia \$1,200,000,000 to kill 58,600 Japanese in the war of 1895, 58,600 the Japanese cost of individual slaying \$20,400.

Fatigue, typhus or cholera will, of course, kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force of armies. In the Crimean war four times as many were killed by disease as were killed in battle. Advanced hygiene undoubtedly will do much to cut down these figures, but death by disease in war times surely cannot be entirely obliterated.

PROGRESS IN WOOD TREATMENT

Increasing Use of Impregnated Ties and Poles in Canada and U.S.

The most notable progress yet recorded in the chemical treatment of timber to prevent decay was made during the last year. In the United States, 93 wood-preserving plants consumed in 1913 over 108,000,000 gallons of creosote oil, 26,000,000 pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 4,000,000 gallons of other liquid preservatives. This material was used to treat over 152,000,000 cubic feet of timber, or about 23 per cent. more than in 1912.

Impregnation of wood with oils and chemicals to increase its resistance to decay and insect attack is an industry which has become important on this continent only in recent years. In Great Britain and most of the European countries practically every wooden cross-tie and telephone or telegraph pole receives preservative treatment.

In the United States, of the 125,000,000 cross-ties annually consumed, less than 30 per cent. are treated, and the proper treatment of an annual consumption of 4,000,000 poles is scarcely commenced.

In Canada the practice of using preservative treatment for ties is of very recent origin. The first important plant was built by the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company at North Transcona, about five miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. This plant is operated under a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

In 1910, practically no treated ties were used by Canadian railroads, whereas in 1911 about 206,200 ties received chemical treatment before being placed in the roadbed. This number while forming only 1.4 per cent. of the total number of ties used, was nevertheless an indication of the increase in this particular form of conservation. In 1912, a total of 1,818,180 ties were chemically treated, forming 8.5 per cent. of the total number of ties purchased. Steam railways had 1,798,180 of these treated ties and electric roads used 20,000.

The slow growth of the idea of timber preservation has been due to the large supply of cheap and durable timbers and the general disregard shown toward economy in the use of natural resources. These conditions, however, are changing rapidly, and steady increase in the use of wood preservatives is to be anticipated.

INTERPROVINCIAL WATER LAW

American Engineers Studying a Problem Which May be of Interest to Canada

The American Society of Civil Engineers has recently appointed a special committee composed of eminent engineers, to ascertain the need for a national water law in the United States to protect existing rights and future engineering developments from interstate difficulties.

The enumeration of possible difficulties, as prepared by this committee, is of interest in Canada, where some of them may exist as interprovincial difficulties. Some of the interstate difficulties may be caused as follows:

1. From taking water across state lines.

2. From the use of water in an upper state which may jeopardize the quantity and quality for use in a lower state.

3. From appropriations on border streams where the controlling works are in two states.

4. From the storage of water in an upper state for transit in stream channels through several states and use for navigation, power, etc., at the lower end of the stream;

5. Because of judicial decisions in one state prohibiting the diversion of water from one drainage basin into another, or across state lines.

6. From the construction of unsafe works in one state which encroaches upon property in adjoining states.

7. From the drainage of swamps or lakes in one state which removes the natural regulation of flow and which may cause destructive floods in adjoining states.

8. From the pollution of water in one state to the detriment of lower states.

9. Because of international treaties and controversies where state or federal jurisdiction is questionable.

How We Go to Sleep

Sleep begins in its first phase by a state of distraction, which brings on states of absentmindedness, accompanied always by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absentminded state.

Immediately afterwards, in a second phase, these states of distraction pass into a very delicate motor disturbance, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements, says the Family Doctor. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vasomotor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours.

Forced to Tell the Truth

Smith was one of the foremost engineers of his time. His one fault was an enormous bump of conceit. He completed a piece of work for a large corporation, and was compelled to sue for his fee, which was \$25,000. He was being crossed examined by the attorney acting as counsel for the corporation.

"On what ground do you base your exorbitant charge on this miserable piece of work?"

"On the ground that I am the greatest engineer in the world."

After the suit had been concluded one of Smith's friends came to him and in an admonishing tone, said: "Smith, you should never make such statements in public; allow others to proclaim you as the greatest in your profession."

Smith answered: "I know it, and I felt like a blooming idiot up there on the stand, but blast it all, I was under oath."

Way to Marital Happiness

"Marry a bright woman for success and a pretty one for happiness," advises a student of the problem. Also one who can cook for the benefit of the digestion might be advisable, but the pesky laws limit you to one."

Mr. ROXLEY—I'm afraid there's not much energy in that young man who is calling on our daughter. He doesn't seem to have much snap.

Mr. ROXLEY—No, but I think he is after one, though.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmaston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Amortization is an Important Term

The financial world has its very own slang. Generally speaking, it is useful and excellently applied, which is not invariably the case with all slang.

Take the curious word amortization, for instance.

"Amortization" means simply the method of providing for the repayment of a loan. If you lend me \$10,000, which I promise to repay in 10 years, you have a right to be interested in my plans for meeting the demand for the \$10,000, which you expect to make upon me ten years hence.

So I say to you:

"I am going to amortize that \$10,000 debt in this way: Out of my earnings every year I'm going to set aside \$900. Each year I will set the \$900 to work earning something too. At the end of ten years the fund will amount to just enough to discharge my debt."

You will find that specialists in bonds use the word a great deal, they know better than anybody else its importance. They realize that a borrower of money for a long term of years is very apt to forget to make provision for repayment.

Certain lenders of money on long terms insist upon the borrower's taking out a life insurance policy big enough to meet the debt in case of death before the debt becomes due. Generally the longer a debt has to run the more important becomes the question of "amortization."

Small But Potent—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills

These pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

1. From taking water across state lines.

2. From the use of water in an upper state which may jeopardize the quantity and quality for use in a lower state.

3. From appropriations on border streams where the controlling works are in two states.

4. From the storage of water in an upper state for transit in stream channels through several states and use for navigation, power, etc., at the lower end of the stream;

5. Because of judicial decisions in one state prohibiting the diversion of water from one drainage basin into another, or across state lines.

6. From the construction of unsafe works in one state which encroaches upon property in adjoining states.

7. From the drainage of swamps or lakes in one state which removes the natural regulation of flow and which may cause destructive floods in adjoining states.

8. From the pollution of water in one state to the detriment of lower states.

9. Because of international treaties and controversies where state or federal jurisdiction is questionable.

Matrimonial

"A bride never seems able to pick a winner."

"What makes you say that?"

"Well she never gets the best man."

—Baltimore American.

"I hear Jiggs lost money in that vacuum process venture."

"Yes, he says. It cleaned him out."

—Buffalo Express.

WHOLE BODY A SOLID RASH

Thick, Fine and Red. Agony of Itching and Burning Frightful. One Cake of Cuticura Soap and Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Lower Onslow, N. S.—"At first we thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and at the arm pits and elbows and thighs the skin came off as if he had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them.

The skin on every finger split down on each side and looked like a ruffle. His toes broke out in little yellow pimples and the bottom of his feet did the same and he would say he could not walk, that there were plus sticking in his feet."

"The agony of itching and burning was something frightful. If he got a chance he would scratch the skin right off and make a sore, but to prevent that I made mittens for him out of cotton. Every night from twelve o'clock until three in the morning we would have to be taken up out of bed and rocked, his sufferings were so bad."

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night the child slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I am thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Higgins, May 17, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

Washington Star.</

THE FALSE POSITION TAKEN BY GERMANY

WAGED WAR UPON BELGIUM AND DISREGARDED NEUTRALITY

The German Chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Declared That Neutrality Knows No Law—The End Justifies the Means.

The day on which England delivered her ultimatum to Germany, the German Chancellor made a speech in the Reichstag which seems destined to be memorable in the annals of civilization, says the London Times editorially. It is, we believe, the most crude avowal on record of utter unmorality on the part of a great state. That avowal is the more striking because it is made by a statesman who has won respect and confidence in this country for his upright personal character and for the sense of justice and fairness he was supposed to entertain. He has shown us himself how the most just and reasonable of German politicians can think and speak when their interests come into conflict with the rights of other men.

"Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxembourg, and perhaps (as a matter of fact the speaker knew that Belgium had been invaded that morning) are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true, that the French government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponents respect it. We know, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to overrule the just protest of the Luxembourg and Belgian governments. The wrong—*I speak only*—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

The end justifies the means. Men threatened, as the Germans affected to suppose themselves threatened, could think of nothing but how "to hack their way through"—to hack their way through, as they have been hacking it before Liege, without a thought for the seas of innocent blood they are shedding in the quarrel which the German chancellor himself proclaims to be unjust. Observers of German policy and students of Prussian history have long known that these principles were cherished by the heirs of the Frederickian tradition. They have seen them inculcated and held up to admiration in the works of eminent professors and of distinguished military writers. They are familiar with them in the essays and speeches of the naval league and in the articles of the Pan-German press. They have beheld the partial application of the doctrine at Algeciras at Agadir, and on innumerable lesser occasions. They have expected for years to see them adopted in some grand adventure. But they did not expect to hear Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg openly preach the creed of Machiavelli in its utmost repulsive shape to the elected representatives of the nation which boasts its high culture and its lofty ideals to mankind.

It is not the outrages on all rights which the Prusso-Germans have committed that surprise students of their past; it is the ignorance and the stupidity with which they have set about these outrages. In every quarter—in Russia, in Italy, in France, in Belgium, and above all in the British empire—they have displayed an incapacity to appreciate facts which were perfectly obvious, and which it was vital for them to grasp, that is amazing. If we are to believe them, they gave Austria-Hungary a free hand in her dealings with Servia. They were startled and shocked when they saw in the Austro-Hungarians the first result of the unaccustomed liberty they had allowed their ally. Nevertheless, they justified and supported her demands without realizing at first that they were jeopardizing the peace of Europe. They thought that everybody was unready except Germany. They forgot the strength of Russian Pan-Slav and Pan-Orthodox passion. Russia had no right to intervene, and the German ambassador at Vienna doubted if she would try. Neither she nor France was ready, while Germany "knew very well what she was about." They had no eyes save for what was superficial. They were struck by our divisions, by gun-running and the talk of some of our Socialists and by the menace of impending strikes. The Calixtaux scandal, the defeat of the Ribot Ministry and of Mr. Delcasse, the spectacle of an ex-Socialist Prime Minister governing with the help of a raw chamber, which numbered over a hundred Socialists in its ranks, impressed them in France. Italy would, of course, hearken with docility to the admonitions of Berlin and lavish her blood and treasure in a war of aggression begun for the advantage of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. Belgium would complacently postpone her liberties to German military convenience at the mere rattle of the German sabre, if she was prudish, the invincible army of Sadiwa and Sedan had but to "hack their way through."

As for England, Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg and his imperial master could treat her as Bismarck treated Louis Napoleon. She was credulous, she was bent on peace at any price. She should have both—ample assurance and peace with infamy. Every one of these assumptions has been proved false. They ignored elementary truths felt by the man in the streets in each of the countries to which they relate. He would never have dung Von Hollweg's doctrine in the face of the world on the eve of a European war. He would not have under-estimated the Slav sentiment of Russia, the anti-Austrian sentiment of Italy, the strength and resolution of French patriotism, the devotion of the Belgians to their free country, or even the strength of their fortresses. He would not have committed the fatuous error—worthy of the besotted diplomacy of the East—of begging

England to stand aside while he trampled upon Belgium and invaded France.

To the astonishment of all men, a like insensibility to all views but the German view pervades the whole field of German statecraft. It suffers of all realists so often denounced—the error of "seeing pictures" instead of realities. It sees nothing that it is not fair to see, and has shut its eyes to that most important of realities, the national feeling of other peoples. That is why it has launched Europe into war, and why it openly preaches to a bewildered world that for the people of Goethe and of Kant there is no law but the sword.

HAS HAD STRENUOUS CAREER

How Admiral Jellicoe Won and Lost a Medal

Britain's admiral in the North Sea has had exciting times in his life. When a lieutenant on H.M.S. Monarch, a Glasgow steamer stranded off Europa Point, on the Spanish Coast, about three miles from Gibraltar.

The Monarch had left Gibraltar for target practice and had left all her boats but one small one behind. Seeing the almost hopeless position of the Tuttirkdale crew, the commander of the battleship called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Jellicoe and seven seamen got into the small boat and pulled for all they were worth. The boat could not live in the heavy seas, however, and before they could reach the wreck it capsized.

Fortunately each man had donned a cork jacket before starting, and after a terrible struggle in the waves all of them were washed ashore more dead than alive. The crew of the stranded ship was rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, and the British board of trade distributed rewards, Lieutenant Jellicoe receiving a medal, which he was destined to lose.

He was commander of M.H.S. Victoria when she was rammed in 1893 by the Camperdown. At the time of the disaster, Commander Jellicoe was down with a sharp attack of fever. Startled by the terrific crash as the two great ships came together, the invalid struggled from his bunk and staggered up on deck, clad only in pyjamas.

Commander Jellicoe stood on the bridge, the flags in his hands ready for signals, when suddenly, with a wild plunge, the enormous vessel buried her bow beneath the surface of the sea. Most of those on deck were thrown into the sea, and then followed a scene that those who saw it would willingly forget.

The Victoria's keel was high in the air, her twin-screw propellers racing madly. Gradually as the vessel sank, the screws came down lower and lower towards the mass of men struggling in the water. At last the great steel flanges, still whirling, sank into the waves, and several hundred men were literally torn to pieces in the maelstrom.

Commander Jellicoe was too weak to do much to save himself, and had not yet been for a young midshipman, who helped him to struggle away from the sinking ship. The same remarks would apply to all the breeds of the seafarers.

His board of trade medal went down with the rest of his property, and when he applied for a duplicate, the board informed him that he would have to pay for it.

Admiral Jellicoe accompanied Admiral Seymour on his march to relieve the Legations at Pekin during the Boxer rebellion.

Surrounded on all hands, the allied troops decided to retreat to Tientsin. On the way they sighted a large body of cavalry, and mistaking them for rebels, they stood out in the open and signalled. They found out their mistake when the cavalry opened fire.

In the melee that followed Captain Jellicoe, charging at the head of his men, was shot through the lung. His wound was dangerous enough, but it was made much worse by the next five days' retreat to Tientsin, harassed by the enemy most of the time.

But even from this, perhaps the narrowest of his escapes, the Admiral managed to pull through and lived to command the empire's greatest fleet in the greatest war in history.

"Doing Europe" in Olden Days

Clare Howard in "The English Travellers of the Renaissance" tells us that the serious aim of the traveler in and before Elizabethan days was to become a "complete person." This could be achieved only by coming into contact with the learning and life of the continent, particularly Italy—as the power of the renaissance—and as the seventeenth century advanced of France, which then became the arbitress of manners. The discomforts, dangers and risks of travel in those days were colossal. The dirty, insanitary inns were death traps, and "many an eager tourist lay down with smallpox before he had seen anything worth mentioning."

The term "grand tour," Miss Howard tells us, was used for the first time by Richard Lassels in 1670 in an English book for travelers entitled "The Grand Tour of France and the Giro of Italy." She traces the causes involved in the decadence of the grand tour, to which the decline of the courtier and the foundation of chairs of modern history and modern languages at Oxford and Cambridge contributed.

Prosperity is Communistic

A man cannot prosper in any honest business without benefiting the community as well as himself, for he cannot induce men to deal with him without offering them an advantage; and, taking all the transactions of life together the advantages which men offer to others must, on the whole, be equal to those which they receive themselves. Doing business, therefore, is a very effectual and extended mode of doing good, and the fortune which is acquired in doing it is, in a very important sense, the measure and index of the good done.—Jacob Abbott.

The 7th Queen's Own Hussars formed from Dragoons in 1807 was the regiment in which the Duke of Connaught served to learn cavalry service, after being in the Rifles and Artillery. His son, Prince Arthur, and also the Prince Alexander of Teck began their military career in the same regiment.

Strassburg and Its Remarkable Clock

Strassburg is once more figuring as an important spot in the theatre of war. After it capture the city was formally ceded to Germany by France in the war of 1870. It is of strategic value being 250 miles east of Paris and 370 miles southwest of Berlin.

By far the most important building is the minster or cathedral, which in its present form represents the activity of four centuries, although part of the crypt dates back as far as 1015.

It is considered one of the grandest churches on the European continent.

The tall spire rising from its western front reaches a height of 466 feet. It is richly embellished by statues and bas-reliefs. The screen of double tracery, of thirteenth century origin, is the work of Steinbach. The interior is majestic, with its vast dimensions and rich decorations.

In the south transept of the cathedral stands the remarkable astronomical clock, which was built in the fourteenth century, and renovated in 1839-42. It includes a perpetual calendar; the relative position and movements of the planets forming the solar system, and many automatic figures which operate at stated intervals.

The cathedral was severely damaged in the siege of 1870 as was also, the library, another very important building. All traces of this havoc have now been removed.

The library was an old episcopal palace, built in the decade 1731-41.

The books and manuscripts of the library were destroyed in 1870. Although many of them could not be replaced, books were sent to the library from all parts of Germany and it now has a collection of about 700,000 volumes.

Dogs on the Battlefield

How important a part the dog will play in the present war it is difficult to estimate.

Many nations have trained dogs attached to army corps, and these animals have been trained to render good service in various ways, especially in finding the wounded on the battlefield.

Bloodhounds, it is said, are too timid for such work; they will not be hurried, and in tracking they become refractory. For Red Cross work these traits of character are much against them.

But the breed might be used in the production of an efficient war dog.

The English pointer would make an excellent ambulance dog.

He has long been accustomed to firearms, and has all along been bred for scenting or nose work. The pointer has had much more attention paid to its scenting instincts than the much-quoted bloodhound, and would undoubtedly be found invaluable in the finding of the wounded.

A cross with the Airedale terrier should produce an ideal dog for such work, giving strength, stamina, and intellect—a combination that should be susceptible to specialized training. The same remarks would apply to all the breeds of the setters.

The collie and Airedale cross would also produce an intelligent dog, for there is no doubt that the collie, through long and strong intercourse with man, has developed quite wonderful reasoning powers. Such dogs could be trained to do excellent work, either among the wounded, or in scouting, or as sentinels.

Strange Wills

Many are the eccentricities to which wills have borne testimony from time to time. The Earl of Portarlington left instructions that he should be buried with all his rings on his fingers. The late Earl of Orkney stipulated that he should be taken to the cemetery in an old fashioned hearse, so that no flowers should be placed on his grave. He also left word that his coronet would be found by his nephew and successor "in a cellar" of his house.

A Vienna millionaire, who died recently, left a sum of money with which to defray the cost of twelve months' electric lighting, not only of his vault, but even of the very coffin in which he was buried. Less particular was the Frenchman who asked that his body should be thrown into the sea a mile from the English coast.

He was, too, so disgusted with his own country that he would neither be buried there nor allow any of his relatives or fellow countrymen to benefit by his death. He left the whole of his money to the poor of London—London Globe.

Washing Day in Sicily

The Sicilians have the reputation of not washing themselves very frequently, but if they are remiss in this respect they more than make up for it by washing their garments—washing, in fact, being a perennial occupation among the women. The songs of the women folk as they scrub the clothes of their husbands and children outside the doors of their homes, if living in a city, or in some brook or running stream if living in the country, are a noticeable feature of lower class Sicilian life. The long spikes on the prickly pear leaves and aloe plants make splendid natural pegs on which to dry the clothes, and in all the rural districts you will see them thus utilized, but if they do not happen to be sufficiently handy the clothes are often stretched out upon the mountainside to dry. The occupation and recreation of most of the poorer women may be summed up in three words—washing and gossip.—Wide World Magazine.

Queen Had Temper, Too

A story is told of an encounter between Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone, in an audience with the Queen, one day produced a list of people whom he wished to be made peers. The Queen demurred and said: "I cannot create as many as this, Mr. Gladstone."

Whereupon Mr. Gladstone, who sometimes got into a temper, tore the list up. The Queen flushed slightly, but said nothing to Mr. Gladstone, who shortly afterward quitted the card-breaker.

Some short time later Mr. Gladstone presented a new list, much shorter than on the previous occasion.

The Queen, without looking at it, tore it up. It was then Mr. Gladstone's turn to flush.

How much is two times two?

Still the rabbit refused to respond.

"Well," said the boy. "I know father was fibbling when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in

the world."

Now I will give you an easy one.

How much is four times four?

Still there was no response.

"How much is four times four?"

Now I will give you an easy one.

How much is two times two?

Still the rabbit refused to respond.

"Well," said the boy. "I know father was fibbling when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in

the world."

The analysis of occupation compiled from the latest census return for England and Wales is instructive, if not very reassuring.

Domestic servants head the list, exceeding the highest productive em-

ployees, agriculture, by three-quarters of a million.

After agriculture comes coal min-

ers,

and the great statesmen expressed solicitude for the safety of the fisher-

men of the coast.

As he looked from the window his eye fell upon a number of pleasure boats which had been moored to a little mound in the arti-

ificial pond in the rear of the house.

"Well," he said, "the home squadron

is safe. I think I will go back." It was his last playful remark. He never left his room again.

GERMANY FAILED AS A COLONIZER

NOW LOSING HER SOUTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

Has Done Very Little to Develop Her African Colonies—Only One Brought to the Point of Self-Existence Without State Aid.

Germany at the outbreak of the war owned four colonies in Africa. How many she possesses now cannot be stated. One of them, Togoland, was captured by Great Britain on August 6th. No one can say how far Great Britain has already gone in possessing Germany of her important colonies, which covered 931,420 square miles.

In spite of a good deal of talk about Germany's need of colonies, very little has been done in the Cameroons, German East Africa, or German Southwest Africa to develop these possessions, and of all the African colonies only one, Togoland, has been brought to the point of self-existence without state aid.

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In fact the Germans have not shown themselves to be skilled in colonizing, at least in tropical countries.—Montreal Family Herald.

value than the blue clay in which diamonds are usually found.

The land is not particularly fertile, and though the exports ran up to \$5,000,000 in 1910, it is not considered an exceedingly desirable possession, excepting that it might give Rhodesia a good outlet to the sea on the west coast.

Germany East Africa is perhaps a more valuable possession, having a good sized trade in hides, rubber, coffee and cotton, the exports figuring up to \$5,699,425 in 1911. Rhodesia will be remembered, lies between these two colonies, which shut it in from the sea.

It is hardly likely, however, that the allies will desire permanently to deprive Germany of all of her overseas possessions however necessary it may be to annex them temporarily. With the control of the seas in their hands, it would be an easy matter to acquire and hold them all, since there are barely any German troops left to protect them, and the numbers of German residents are not

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War Bulletins

(Continued from page 1)

King Albert resumes command of the army.

Germans have occupied Ghent. On Monday many refugees arrived in Ostend.

Gigantic conflict commences between Russians and Tueton allies in Russian Poland.

Vienna declares entire Russian forces are investing Przemysl.

Wednesday, Oct. 14th
New York American prints London despatch it is reported from authoritative sources that Ostend has been taken by the Germans.

Paris states officially that Allies taken Ypres. Left operations are developing normally. Centre's previous reports of progress confirmed. On the right nothing new.

Report from Madrid that Portugal declares war on Germany.

Germans prepare siege upon Bel-fort.

Aeroplane dropped three bombs in Nancy, three injured.

Bombardment Tsing Tau commences Saturday, 17th, transfer of civilians will be made tomorrow.

German fleet becomes active in the Baltic, large squadron sighted about Aland islands.

Prompt action of South Africa Government regarding Maritz produces wave of enthusiasm for Botha.

Action of Maritz not considered of serious importance, following is small and position of no value to Germans.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO. 709 First St. W., Calgary WILL VISIT GLEICHEN.

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The CALL has made it a rule for some years not to club with other newspapers for several reasons, but as an exceptionally good proposition has been offered our readers we have decided to break the rule for 30 days only. During that time subscribers who pay for the CALL and the Family Herald and Weekly Star one year in advance may have the two papers for \$2. This includes old subscribers as well as new and besides each subscriber will receive a WAR MAP FREE. Remember this offer is for only 30 days and you have the opportunity of getting two live papers and an up-to-date war map.

Prize Winner Has A Complaint

C. F. Bruce was in town Tuesday and when congratulated by a reporter on receiving a prize for his hard spring wheat at the Irrigation Congress said: "There is no use my denying that I am pleased, although I hardly expected it for I did not clean the exhibit I sent up. It was scooped out of a load as it went by the house to fill a car load I was shipping, and sacked and sent on to Calgary. I am sure it would have ranked higher had I taken time to properly clean it. I had 80 acres of this Marquis wheat and it threshed out 28 bushels to the acre."

"I am more of an irrigationist than ever before and I have my reasons for it. Those 80 acres were irrigated but on 140 acres that I did not irrigate the crop this year was too short to cut and I have turned my horses and cattle

on it. Next year will be different for I have already irrigated 280 acres for next year and I am sure of a good crop even if the recent big storm had not come, which means so much to all in this country.

"My theory is that we should prepare our land and irrigate it in the fall and I am convinced by this method there can be no doubt of a good crop."

"Yes, I have a kick against the C.P.R., and that is that the company sold me some land that I cannot irrigate."

LOCAL AND GENERAL

During the early part of December—the exact date has not yet been fixed—the Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles. They are planning to make this affair worthy the attention of everyone who wishes to purchase good, well made kitchen aprons, fancy aprons, dust caps, boudoir caps, bags of all descriptions and many fancy articles too numerous to mention. A good choice of gifts for Xmas will be on hand. Prices will be reasonable to suit hard times.

W. Erford last week disposed of 75 ducks, geese and chickens to the residents of Gleichen receiving good prices for all. He is an enthusiastic irrigationist and says he had an exceptionally big crop of potatoes of the Irish Cobler variety, many of which weigh over a pound. An exceptionally large one he left with Mrs. John Finnigan, which tipped the scales at two pounds and one ounce.

Rev. Mr. Calam, who was for many months in charge of the Gleichen Methodist Church, left on Monday for Nordegg, in northern Alberta, where he takes charge of a Presbyterian mission for the next year. Mr. Calam proved a very popular young man while in Gleichen and his many friends here regret his departure.

Rufus Mace was in from his farm near Blind Creek and says that he had to break the road all the way from his place to near the Bow river bridge, being the first to Gleichen since the snowstorm. He expressed himself as highly delighted with the snowstorm and says the fall of snow was much heavier there than around Gleichen. He was of the opinion that this snow storm insured a good crop for next year, even should there be no more snow or rain. He had got most of his fall plowing done when the snow fell and although he would like to have had more he said "Like the rest of us farmers I was behind and I suppose we would be no matter how late the moisture came." It was his opinion that all plowing should be done in the summer and fall and only seeding and packing in the spring.

Another Raise In Sugar

On Tuesday the price of sugar made another advance of 50 cents, making the price of sugar \$8.80 landed in Gleichen by the carload lot. The cost of sugar before war was declared was \$6.60 per hundred weight. Thus it is seen that the advances made since May last has been \$2. At this rate of advancement sugar will soon have to be put on the luxury list.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Oct. 7.....	26	36
8.....	29	40
9.....	39	40
10.....	36	39
11.....	35	40
12.....	35	38
13.....	36	46

Announcement

H. S. REYNOLDS of Calgary has now bought the stock of

F. A. LONG at a low price on the dollar and for the

Next Ten Days

will offer the entire stock at exceptional Low Prices. See Hand Bills for further Particulars.

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